

WASHINGTON REPORT
(AFB - bi-monthly)
1968



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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

January-February, 1968

With this issue, the American Foundation for the Blind inaugurates publication of Washington Report, a bimonthly newsletter covering Congressional activity on legislation of significance to blind persons and workers with the blind as well as actions of the federal agencies administering related programs. By means of this publication, we hope to keep our readers better informed of developments originating in Washington which have important implications for services for blind persons in their home communities.

As we all know, the role of the federal government in developing and supporting health, education, and welfare programs has substantially increased over the past thirty years. Consequently, it is especially important for those of us who work with individuals particularly affected by these programs to keep informed of their developments and play a part in shaping them to meet specific needs which cannot be met as effectively otherwise. It is our hope that this publication will fill the need for information about Washington developments on a more timely basis than has been possible before. In the future, the pages of the New Outlook for the Blind will be reserved for more detailed articles on the implications of federal programs of interest rather than current reporting on their development through Congressional action. The AFB Newsletter, issued quarterly, will report specific legislative positions of the Foundation as well as legislative activities of AFB personnel.

*M. Robert Barnett
Executive Director*

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The first session of the 90th Congress adjourned on December 15, making it one of the longest Congressional sessions in history. In the House of Representatives, 14,593 public bills were introduced, while 2,822 public bills were introduced in the Senate. Only 249 public bills were enacted into law.

Although there is considerable difference of opinion as to the productivity of this last session of the Congress, it nevertheless proved to be an active one in furthering programs affecting the blind and handicapped. The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1967 provided for the establishment of a National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments (ESEA) provided authorization for the establishment of special centers and services for deaf-blind children. Both types of centers have long been needed as a means of effectively serving deaf-blind persons in the United States.

In addition, the ESEA included other improvements in programs for the education of handicapped children, while the Mental Retardation Amendments of 1967 extended federal support for the training of teachers and educational personnel needed in these programs.

Postal rate legislation affecting the mailing of books, periodicals, educational aids, and other devices for the use of blind and physically handicapped persons was substantially improved and simplified. In addition, technical amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act make it possible for federal financial support for library services for the blind and physically handicapped to be at the 100 percent rate for the current fiscal year, as a means of facilitating the establishment of this new program.

Although the Social Security Amendments of 1967 as finally enacted into law were more conservative than the legislation advocated by the administration and health and welfare organizations, this legislation, nevertheless, provided some significant improvements for blind and otherwise disabled persons.

One of the major results seemingly stemming from conservative requests for appropriations by the administration for new health, education, and welfare programs was the small appropriation for Title VI of the ESEA, concerning grants to the states for education of handicapped children. Although the authorization of appropriations for fiscal 1968 was \$150 million, the administration requested only \$15 million; and the Congress finally approved \$17.5 million.

Vocational Rehabilitation

At a ceremony in the East Room of the White House on October 3, the President signed into law, H.R. 12257, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1967. As Public Law 90-99 this legislation will do the following:

1. Extend the authorization of appropriations for the basic programs of grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation of the disabled to \$500 million for fiscal 1969 and \$600 million for fiscal 1970.
2. Authorize appropriations for an additional year for comprehensive state wide planning for vocational rehabilitation services.
3. Authorize the establishment and operation of a National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults.
4. Authorize a program of project grants to states for providing vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped migratory agricultural workers and members of their families.
5. Require that vocational rehabilitation services be provided by state vocational rehabilitation agencies without regard to the place of residence of the handicapped individual.
6. Provide a fixed allotment percentage for the District of Columbia to permit it to receive increased federal financing for vocational rehabilitation services.

Library Services

H.R. 13048 which technically amends the Library Services and Construction Act was signed by the President on November 24. As Public Law 90-154, it amends Title III concerning inter-library cooperation and Title IV concerning grants to the states for library services for the handicapped, originally added by Public Law 89-511 to provide for 100 percent federal financing for fiscal 1968. PL 89-511 had provided for 100 percent financing for fiscal 1967, but delays in implementing this program made it impossible for the states to take advantage of federal financing for the first year. As a result of these amendments, regional distributing libraries cooperating with the Library of Congress program (of providing recorded and braille books for use of blind and physically handicapped persons unable to read ordinary printed material) will receive federal financial aid for the cost of administrative services in distributing these books.

Teachers of the Handicapped

Under Public Law 90-170, which was approved by the President on December 4, in a public White House signing ceremony, improvements are made in Titles I and III of Public Law 88-164, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act. Of particular interest is the extension of authority under Title III and the addition of a new program to train physical education personnel for the handicapped. Public Law 90-170 does the following:

1. Extends the authorization of appropriations for the training of teachers and other educational personnel for handicapped children through fiscal 1970 with an authorization of \$55 million.
2. Initiates a program to train physical education and recreation personnel for handicapped children with authorization of appropriations of \$1 million for fiscal 1968; \$2 million for fiscal 1969, and \$3 million for fiscal 1970.
3. Initiates a special research and demonstration program in physical education and recreation for handicapped children with authorization of appropriations of \$1 million for fiscal 1968 and \$1.5 million for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.
4. Authorizes establishment of an advisory committee of seven members appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to advise on physical education and recreation programs for the handicapped.

Federal School Aid

Public Law 90-247, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1967, was approved by the President on January 2. In addition to extending and improving the various programs under the act, the new law improves programs for the education of handicapped children as follows:

1. Provides new authorization for regional resource centers affiliated with institutions of higher learning, state education agencies, or combinations thereof for testing, evaluation, and development of programs for education of handicapped children with authorization of appropriations of \$7.5 million for fiscal 1968, \$7.75 million for fiscal 1969, and \$10 million for fiscal 1970.
2. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants or contracts with public or non-profit private agencies for the construction and establishment of regional centers for deaf-blind children which are to include (a) comprehensive diagnostic and evaluative services; (b) adjustment, orientation, and education services; (c) effective consultative services for parents, teachers, and others; (d) research into all aspects of service to deaf-blind children; (e) training of specialized personnel; (f) dissemination of information. The authorization of appropriations is \$1 million for fiscal 1968, \$3 million for fiscal 1969, and \$7 million for fiscal 1970.
3. Establishes a program of grants and contracts with public or private agencies and institutions for the recruitment of educational personnel needed in programs for handicapped children and for dissemination of information about such programs. The authorization of appropriations is \$1 million for fiscal 1968 and each of the two succeeding fiscal years.
4. Extends the program of captioned films for the deaf to cover educational media for the instruction of all types of handicapped persons with increase in the authorization of appropriations for this purpose.
5. Broadens the program of grants for research and demonstration projects in the education of handicapped children to include contract authority and extends the authorization of appropriations for this purpose to fiscal 1970 with an increase to \$18 million.
6. Amends Title III of the ESEA, which provides for a broad range of supplementary education activities and services including innovative and exemplary programs, to specify that not less than 15 percent of the funds appropriated for such programs shall be devoted to special projects for the education of handicapped children. As a result, earmarked funds available under Title III for education of handicapped children will exceed the \$17.5 million appropriated to implement Title VI.
7. Guarantees full funding of grants for the education of handicapped children in state supported schools for the handicapped under Title I of ESEA.

Postal Rates

H.R. 7977, which the President signed on December 16, increased postal rates and salaries of federal employees. Section 114 of the law, now Public Law 90-206, contains the provisions of H.R. 7192, which had been introduced by Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R.-Pa.) to simplify and improve postal laws affecting the mailing of material for the use of blind persons.

The new provisions authorize the free mailing of reading matter in recorded form, raised characters, and sight-saving type for the use of blind and physically handicapped persons who cannot read conventional printed material. In addition, specially adapted educational and other devices, sound reproducers, and other types of writing equipment and material will be eligible for free mailing, subject to weight and size limitations prescribed by the Postmaster General. Correspondence between blind and physically handicapped persons in recorded form, braille, or sight-saving type will also be eligible for free mailing instead of the third class postal rate. The new provisions also eliminate the old penny-a-pound rate for sound reproducers and special writing equipment.

The principal criterion for free mailing is that reading matter and equipment for the use of blind or physically handicapped persons must be made available to them either free or at cost.

Social Security

The President signed H.R. 12080, the Social Security Amendments of 1967 on January 2. Public Law 90-248 as finally passed by the Congress was substantially closer to the House version than the more liberal Senate version.

The King-Hartke amendment, which was included in the Senate approved bill, had only one of its provisions accepted in the House-Senate conference. As Section 174 of the Senate bill, this amendment would have made it possible for persons within the 20/200 definition of blindness to qualify for disability insurance cash benefits with a minimum of six quarters in covered employment and without regard to their ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. In the law as finally enacted, the 20/200 definition of blindness replaces the 5/200 definition in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability Insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, but no change was made to permit blind persons to receive disability cash benefits when able to engage in substantial gainful activity.

The change in the definition of blindness will make it possible for additional blind persons to qualify for the "disability freeze" automatically.

Also individuals with vision within the 20/200 definition will be able to qualify for cash benefits if they lost their sight before age 31 and have the requisite quarters of coverage (one-half of the elapsed quarters between the ages of 21 and 31 or a minimum of six quarters if blindness occurred before age 24) and provided they are not engaged in substantial gainful activity. The same liberalization for entitlement to cash disability benefits would apply to workers between the ages of 55 and 65 who are not engaged in substantial gainful activity.

Public Law 90-248 also does the following:

1. Increases all OASDI benefits by 13 percent with the new minimum benefit increased to \$55 per month effective Feb. 1, 1968.
2. Increases the taxable wage base from \$6,600 per year to \$7,800 per year effective Feb. 1, 1968.

3. Increases annual earnings allowed under the Retirement Test without deduction from benefits to \$1,680 and from \$1,680 to \$2,880 with a deduction of \$1 of benefits for each \$2 earnings. (Since the Retirement Test is used as a guideline for "substantial gainful activity" under the disability insurance program, we can expect that disabled beneficiaries will be cut off the disability rolls if they have annual earnings between \$840 and \$1,680.)
4. Makes disabled widows, surviving divorced wives, and widowers eligible beginning at age 50 instead of age 62 with the amount varying between 50 percent and 82.5 percent of the primary insurance amounts of the husband or wife on whose wage record the benefit is based. The definition of disability for this purpose precludes any gainful activity.
5. Makes it possible for disabled individuals whose disability prevents them from filing a timely application for disability freeze benefits to have their application when filed made retroactive to the date of disability.
6. Entitles adopted children of disability insurance beneficiaries to dependent's benefits.
7. Liberalizes the computation of average earnings for individuals receiving both Social Security disability insurance benefits and Workmen's Compensation.
8. Tightens the existing definition of disability to make individuals ineligible if they are able to engage in substantial gainful activity which exists anywhere in the national economy, even though such work cannot be found where they live.
9. Establishes a work incentive program as a means of reducing aid to families on the dependent children rolls, under Title IV, with the Department of Labor to administer the work training aspects of the program.
10. Limits federal financial participation in AFDC programs based on the number of children under 18 on the rolls as of Jan. 1, 1968.
11. Provides for the "pass along" of up to \$7.50 per month to recipients on the welfare rolls resulting from the increase in Social Security payments.
12. Authorizes appropriations of \$5 million for fiscal 1969 and \$5 million for each of the three succeeding years, for grants for public and other non-profit colleges and universities for development of social work training programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.
13. Limits federal financial participation in Medicaid under Title XIX for medically indigent persons who are not cash welfare recipients.
14. Authorizes optometric services for persons receiving health services under the Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Childrens programs.
15. Establishes a single authorization of appropriations for maternal and child health and crippled children services with an authorization of \$250 million for fiscal 1969 increasing to \$350 million for fiscal 1973 and thereafter. The present

program of both formula and project grants in these services is to be phased out, so that after 1972, the federal government will provide financial aid in formula grants only, with states being required to assume full responsibility for project grants.

16. Requires state laws to provide for early detection and treatment under the crippled children program. Conforming amendments are made to Title XIX, which can be used to pay for the actual treatment.

In addition, Public Law 90-248 made numerous small changes in the Medicare program under Title XVIII. It also provides for a study of the feasibility of covering the cost of prescription drugs under the supplementary medical insurance plan. Coverage of disability insurance beneficiaries under Medicare recommended by the administration was not included; instead, the law provides for a study of the feasibility of this coverage with the Advisory Council making the study to report on Jan. 1, 1969.

Appropriations

Public Law 90-57, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, approved by the President on July 28, contained an appropriation of \$6,085,000 for fiscal 1968 for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by the Library of Congress. The actual appropriation for fiscal 1967 was \$4,594,000.

Public Law 90-132, the Labor-HEW appropriations act for fiscal 1968, approved by the President on November 8, contains the following items:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>Requested</u>	<u>1968</u>
<u>LABOR</u>			
President's Committee on Employment of the Handi- capped	\$ 451,000	\$ 462,000	\$ 500,000

HEW

<u>Office of Education</u>			
Educational improvement for the handicapped	35,075,000	53,400,000	* 55,400,000

* \$17,000,000 of the amount approved for 1968 is for implementation of Title VI of ESEA. The remainder is for Title III of P.L. 88-164 for training of personnel and for research and demonstration projects.

Library Services and Construction Act - Title IV A (includes schools for the handi- capped)	*	2,120,000	2,120,000
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	<u>1967</u>	<u>Requested</u>	<u>1968</u>
Library Services and Construction Act - Title IV B (library service for the handi- capped)	\$ *	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,320,000

* Only planning grant money was appropriated for these two programs in fiscal 1967.

Vocational Rehabilitation
Administration

Grants to states	258,560,000	311,550,000	311,550,000
Research and training	60,325,000	65,484,000	63,937,000
Research and training (foreign currency)	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Salaries and expenses	4,869,000	5,621,000	5,319,000
Transferred from Social Security funds	299,000	336,000	336,000

Public Health Service

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	64,922,000	68,621,000	68,621,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	116,296,000	128,633,000	128,633,000

Welfare Administration

Grants to states for public assistance	4,170,000,000	4,124,300,000	4,124,000,000
Grants for maternal and child welfare	228,900,000	239,320,000	235,600,000
maternal and child health	50,000,000		50,000,000
crippled childrens services	50,000,000		50,000,000
child welfare services	46,000,000		46,000,000
research, training, demonstration--child welfare	9,000,000		9,700,000
maternity and infant care	30,000,000		30,000,000
school age and preschool children	35,000,000		37,000,000
professional personnel-- crippled children	4,000,000		7,000,000
research--maternal and child health and crip- pled children	4,900,000		5,900,000
Cooperative research	3,150,000	4,170,000	3,150,000
Research and training (foreign currency)	1,500,000	1,500,000	(Disallowed)

	1967	Requested	1968
<u>Administration on Aging</u>			
Coordination and development	\$ 10,275,000	\$ 18,450,000	\$ 18,450,000
<u>American Printing House for the Blind</u>	1,027,500	1,225,000	1,225,000

It should be noted that Public Law 90-132 still uses the pre-reorganization terminology of Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and Welfare Administration instead of Rehabilitation Services Administration and Assistance Payments Administration.

National Eye Institute

The Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on H.R. 12843 and related bills to establish a National Eye Institute as part of the National Institutes of Health on October 31 and November 1. Dr. William H. Stewart, surgeon general of the Public Health Service and Dr. Richard L. Masland, director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, testified in opposition to the legislation. A panel of leading ophthalmologists testified in support of the bills, while the American Optometric Association indicated they would support the establishment of the new institute if the enabling legislation assured the employment of optometrists in the institute's program. The National Federation of the Blind testified in favor of the legislation, and the American Foundation for the Blind filed a written statement in support. No action had been taken by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as of the end of January.

Second Session

The second session of the 90th Congress convened on January 15. Although there is talk of a relatively short session because of the major party conventions and a Presidential election year, numerous important programs expire this year and will require legislative extension.

Among these are some Vocational Rehabilitation Act programs that expire this year and will require additional amendments. It is expected that due to an increase in vending stands efforts will be made by the administration and by organizations of and for the blind to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act in order to improve its provisions.

In addition, it is expected that Congress will revise and extend the Higher Education Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, and several other major health bills. Any action in all of these areas will be reported in future issues of *Washington Report*.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

One of the far reaching developments in administrative action was the announcement in August of the reorganization of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As a result, three constituent agencies of the department--the Administration on Aging, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and Welfare Administration--were combined into one agency, the Social and Rehabilitation Service headed by Miss Mary E. Switzer as administrator. Under the new SRS are the following five components: Administration on Aging, Assistance Payments Administration, Children's Bureau, Medical Services Administration, and Rehabilitation Services Administration. Details of the reorganization appeared in the October and December 1967 issues of the *New Outlook for the Blind*.

In announcing the reorganization, Secretary of HEW John Gardner transferred the program of services for crippled children from the Children's Bureau to the Rehabilitation Services Administration. The Senate approved version of H.R. 12080, the Social Security Amendments of 1967, provided statutorily for administration of services for crippled children by the Children's Bureau. This provision was deleted in conference upon assurance by HEW officials that services for crippled children would be returned to the Children's Bureau.

Appointments

Philip A. Holman, 39, was named assistant administrator for Public Affairs of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, November 19. Mr. Holman was HEW's assistant director of public information for Editorial Services. He has been with HEW since 1962, serving previously as deputy information officer, Welfare Administration; and information officer, Cuban Refugee Program.

Before joining the government, he worked for several years in New York City as director of public relations and research, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Migration Division; chief of publications and reports, New York City Housing Authority; and lecturer in sociology at Columbia University. Earlier, he served in Washington as an associate of Samuel Weiss Research Associates and on the editorial staff of *Psychiatry*, published by the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation.

A native of Charleston, W.Va., Mr. Holman holds an A.B. degree from Princeton University and has done graduate work at American University and the Washington School of Psychiatry.

Fred H. Steininger, 52, is now assistant administrator for States Relations of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, as of December 2. Mr. Steininger joined HEW in 1964 as director of the Bureau of Family Services of the Welfare Administration. Since the establishment of the Social and Rehabilitation Service in August, he has served as acting deputy commissioner of the Assistance Payments Administration.

In his new post, Mr. Steininger will be responsible for developing relationships between the Social and Rehabilitation Service and state and local agencies. He will also work closely with

national associations of state and local officials and national voluntary organizations in seeking new ways to improve social and rehabilitation services and income support programs. In addition, he will coordinate Social and Rehabilitation Service policies and activities with those of other parts of HEW.

Before joining HEW, Mr. Steininger served for 15 years as director of the Lake County (Indiana) Department of Public Welfare where he started his career as a public welfare caseworker in 1937. He has a B.A. degree from St. Joseph's College, Rennselaer, Ind., and a master's degree in social service administration from the University of Chicago.

Stephen P. Simonds of Maine was named commissioner of the Assistance Payments Administration on December 4. In the newly established post, Mr. Simonds will be in charge of the money-payment aspects of federal-state public assistance programs.

He has been director of the Maine Bureau of Social Welfare since 1960--in charge of the state's programs of public assistance, medical assistance, child welfare, work and training, services to the blind, and other special services. For two years previously, he was a field supervisor for the Connecticut Department of Public Welfare. Earlier, he served for several years with the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare.

Born in Franconia, N.H., Mr. Simonds is 43. He holds a B.A. degree from the University of New Hampshire and an M.A. from the University of Chicago. In 1957-58 he was a Fulbright Scholar, studying at the University of Bristol in England.

R. Kenneth Barnes, former Maryland State Director of Vocational Rehabilitation, has been named to a key post in the Rehabilitation Services Administration, it was announced on January 15. Mr. Barnes will serve as chief of the Division of Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops, directing the administration of grants to public and voluntary agencies for the construction, development, and improvement of rehabilitation facilities and workshops throughout the nation. He succeeds Henry Redkey, who has transferred to Public Health Service.

With increased emphasis being placed by the Rehabilitation Services Administration on strengthening rehabilitation programs everywhere with technical assistance, staffing, and training services grants, Mr. Barnes' division is also responsible for providing national leadership in extending rehabilitation facilities and workshop programs which offer sound evaluation, training, and placement opportunities for the severely handicapped. In this capacity, he will work with Rehabilitation Services Administration regional staffs, the 91 state agencies which operate under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and other public and voluntary agencies serving the handicapped through rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

*Published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind,
15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011*

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

March—April 1968

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The first issue of *Washington Report*, failed to review Public Law 90-35, which was approved by the President on June 29, 1967. This law amends Title V of the Higher Education Act and redesignates it as the Educational Professions Development Act.

Public Law 90-35 does the following:

1. Establishes a fifteen-member National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development to advise the commissioner of education on all aspects of the preparation of teachers and educational personnel at preschool, elementary, secondary, post-secondary vocational, and higher educational levels;
2. Extends authority for the Teacher Corps through fiscal 1970;
3. Establishes a program of grants to assist the states in providing teachers and educational personnel in shortage areas;
4. Establishes a training and retraining program for preschool, elementary, secondary, and adult teachers, administrators, and other types of educational personnel.
5. Establishes a program to train personnel for teaching and administration in higher education programs.

Authority for appropriations in all of the programs will run through fiscal 1970. Of particular interest is the authorization to prepare teachers and related personnel for educational programs involving handicapped children.

Vocational Rehabilitation Hearings

The select subcommittee on education of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings on March 27 and 28, and April 2-4, on bills to extend and improve the various provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the authorizing legislation for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

H.R. 15827 was introduced on March 7 at the request of the National Rehabilitation Association by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chairman of the select subcommittee; Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the full committee; and twenty-two other members of the

Committee on Education and Labor, including Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio), ranking minority member of the full committee. The bill would:

1. Extend the authorization of appropriations for vocational rehabilitation grants to the states under Section 2 of the Act. Seven hundred fifty million dollars would be authorized for fiscal 1971 and \$850 million authorized for fiscal 1972. The present authorization is \$400 million for fiscal 1968, \$500 million for fiscal 1969, and \$600 million for fiscal 1970.
2. Extend the authorization of appropriations for innovation grants to the states under Section 3 of the Act with authorizations of \$11 million for fiscal 1969, \$13 million for fiscal 1970, \$15 million for fiscal 1971, and \$17 million for fiscal 1972.
3. Extend the authorization of appropriations for special projects research and training under Section 4 of the Act with authorizations of \$95 million for fiscal 1969, \$110 million for fiscal 1970, \$125 million for fiscal 1971, and \$140 million for fiscal 1972.
4. Allow sole state agency administration to be waived in order to permit funding and administration to be shared with another state agency, if the state requests it and the secretary of health, education, and welfare approves.
5. Update state requirements to include evaluation of rehabilitation potential, counseling and guidance, personal and work adjustment, training, maintenance, physical restoration, and placement and follow-up services, and for continuing statewide studies of the needs of handicapped individuals.
6. Provide that up to 10 percent of a state's allotment may be used for construction of rehabilitation facilities.
7. Change the definition of rehabilitation to include follow-up services, family allowances, and services to families of handicapped individuals.
8. Redefine sheltered workshop as a rehabilitation facility.
9. Increase the federal share in the rehabilitation program from 75 percent to 80 percent effective July 1, 1969.

10. Extend and increase the authorization of appropriations for the construction of rehabilitation facilities to \$35 million for fiscal 1969, \$40 million for fiscal 1970, \$50 million for fiscal 1971, and \$60 million for fiscal 1972.
11. Change the name of the National Policy and Performance Council to the National Rehabilitation Facilities Council and broaden its purpose to include advice to the secretary of health, education and welfare on all aspects of the rehabilitation facilities program.
12. Extend and increase the authorization of appropriations for workshop improvement grants to \$16 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, and \$24 million for fiscal 1971.
13. Establish a new program of comprehensive evaluation of the rehabilitation potential of persons disadvantaged by age, low educational attainment, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment.
14. Authorize appropriations of \$50 million for fiscal 1969, \$75 million for fiscal 1970, \$100 million for fiscal 1971 for this new program with the federal share to be 90 percent.
6. Authorize redistribution of funds in making allotments to states for innovation grants according to the needs of the state.
7. Permit waiving of sole state agency requirements to facilitate cooperation arrangements with other state agencies.
8. Extend grants for initial staffing of both rehabilitation facilities and workshops for a two-year period, a provision previously limited to one year for rehabilitation facilities only.
9. Establish a new, comprehensive evaluation program for school-age youth.
10. Authorize construction of workshops under the basic vocational rehabilitation program up to a maximum expenditure of 10 percent of a state's allotment.
11. Authorize the secretary of health, education, and welfare to spend up to 1 percent of the appropriations under Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act to evaluate the effectiveness of the vocational rehabilitation program.
12. Authorize contracts with industry for training handicapped individuals.

The Administration bill to extend provisions of the rehabilitation act and provide for other improvements in the program was introduced on March 21 by Reps. Daniels and Perkins as H.R. 16134. It would:

1. Extend the authorization of appropriations for Section 3 of the Act covering innovation grants to the states to \$3.2 million for fiscal 1969 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter.
2. Extend the authorization of appropriations for Section 4 of the Act covering research and training to \$80 million for fiscal 1969 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter.
3. Extend appropriations authority for Section 12 of the Act (construction of rehabilitation facilities and workshops) to \$2 million for fiscal 1969, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years such sums as may be necessary.
4. Extend appropriation authority (training, technical assistance, improvement) of \$10 million for fiscal 1969 and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years such sums as may be necessary for Section 13.
5. Alter the definition of rehabilitation to include orthoptic devices, counseling, social services, and other services designed to eliminate impediments to vocational rehabilitation.

Since appropriations authorization for grants to states under Section 2 of the Act was extended through fiscal 1970 by Public Law 90-99 last year, provision for further extension was not included in the Administration bill. Although no amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act were included in H.R. 16134, Administration recommendations for revising the vending stand program are being processed and an Administration bill embodying their proposals is expected to be sent to Congress.

Representatives of the National Rehabilitation Association and other organizations interested in the vocational rehabilitation program testified during the hearings. The American Foundation for the Blind submitted a statement on behalf of itself, the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and the Blinded Veterans Association endorsing H.R. 16134 with modifications to provide for the larger appropriation contained in H.R. 15827. In addition, the American Foundation for the Blind also supported H.J. Res. 811, which would remove the ceiling on the authorization of appropriations for the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped and include the mentally handicapped within the scope of its promotional program.

Copyright Legislation

During March and April there has been considerable interest in the effect of S. 597 on volunteer recording of material for blind persons. The bill, introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), would revise the copyright laws for the first time, by incorporating fair use provisions not now in present law but referred to as the doctrine of fair use based on court decisions.

After consulting with committee counsel staff members of the subcommittee on patents, trademarks, and copyrights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary believe that S. 597 would not alter existing practice in volunteer recording for blind persons. In fact, the bill could make it possible for small volunteer groups recording for a small audience of blind people to proceed without obtaining copyright clearance except as a matter of courtesy.

The bill is not expected to be passed during this session due to controversy over other provisions. However, it is expected that a similar bill will be acted upon early in the 91st Congress.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Under Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen has been nominated by the President to succeed John Gardner as secretary of health, education, and welfare. Secretary-designate Cohen returned to government service from the University of Michigan when he was appointed assistant secretary of health, education, and welfare for legislation by President Kennedy in 1961.

From 1934 to 1935 he was research assistant to the executive director of President Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee on Economic Security that drafted the original Social Security Act. He has been associated with all of the legislative developments in the social security, public assistance, and child health programs since then and has been closely associated with the recent medicare, medical school, and educational legislation.

Mr. Cohen, who was born in Milwaukee in 1913, received a degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin which also conferred on him an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1966. He also holds honorary degrees from Adelphi and Yeshiva universities and is a Fellow of Brandeis University.

Approximately 2 million children and youth live in low-income rural and urban areas served by fifty-five Comprehensive Health Projects for Preschool and School-Age Children administered by the U.S. Social

and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The projects are authorized by the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act and supported through the Children's Bureau, a major component of S.R.S. Designed to accommodate the total health needs of children whose families cannot afford medical and dental care, the services include medical and dental screening, diagnosis, treatment and aftercare, psychiatric counseling, physical and occupational therapy, speech and hearing services, and social services.

A large number of the projects have special adolescent clinics which deal with problems such as emotional instability, illegitimate pregnancy, and such nutrition-related problems as obesity. In some projects efforts are being concentrated on very young children, offering intensive care of infants born at "high risk," screening and immunization for preschool children, and programs especially designed to diagnose perceptual handicaps in the minimally brain damaged child.

Noise—a by-product of progress—goes on trial this June as experts from across the nation and several foreign countries focus on noises as health hazards.

Two arms of the Public Health Service's Bureau of Disease Prevention, the National Center for Chronic Disease Control and the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, have contracted with the American Speech and Hearing Association to conduct this first National Conference on Noise as a Public Health Hazard, June 13-14 in the nation's capital.

The conference will air all aspects of noise as a health peril, identify needs in research to better meet the problems created by noise in modern society, and prepare recommendations for the Public Health Service.

Appointment of Emmanuel M. Silverman as assistant administrator for administration has been announced by Mary E. Switzer, administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Silverman's appointment to his new position become effective March 10.

A career civil servant, Mr. Silverman will be in charge of administrative and financial management operations of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Mr. Silverman has been in the federal government for twenty-four years, the last four and one-half years with the Public Health Service. He has also held administrative positions with the General Services Administration, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Veterans Administration.

*Published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind,
15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011*

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

May-June 1968

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate on May 6, a "clean" bill extending and expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. The bill, H.R. 16819, increases the authorization of appropriations for the basic vocational rehabilitation grants-to-the-states program through the fiscal year 1972 and extends and increases authorizations for innovation grants, research and demonstration programs, and workshop construction grants as well.

In addition, the bill improves state-plan provisions to provide for follow-up services and flexibility of state-agency financing and administration and establishes a new program providing for special project grants for contracts with industry to train handicapped people. Another major change authorizes the establishment of a program for evaluation of the rehabilitation potential of the disadvantaged.

H.R. 16819 does the following:

1. Extends the authorization of appropriations for grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation for an additional two years with authorization of \$700 million for fiscal 1971 and \$800 million for fiscal 1972, and increases the federal share from 75 percent to 80 percent effective July 1, 1969;
2. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for innovation grants (formerly extension and improvement) to \$3.2 million for fiscal 1969, \$5 million for fiscal 1970, \$10 million for fiscal 1971, and \$15 million for fiscal 1972, and authorizes reallocation of unused allotments for innovation grants;
3. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for research, demonstration and training to \$80 million for fiscal 1969, \$115 million for fiscal 1970, \$140 million for fiscal 1971, and \$165 million for fiscal 1972;
4. Authorizes a minimum allotment of \$1 million to each state;
5. Authorizes the expenditure of up to 10 percent of a state's allotment for vocational rehabilitation services under Section 2 of the Act for construction of new rehabilitation facilities;
6. Establishes a grant program to public and other non-profit agencies for recruitment and training of manpower to serve in programs for the handicapped and for the recruitment and training of handicapped persons to serve in various public service occupations;
7. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve sharing of state agency finances and administration with other state agencies involved in programs for handicapped individuals;
8. Broadens state plan requirements to include provision of evaluation of rehabilitation potential, personal and vocational adjustment, and follow-up services;
9. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to spend up to \$1 million to evaluate the effectiveness of the various programs under the Act;
10. Authorizes services to families of handicapped persons;
11. Redefines "rehabilitation facility" to include sheltered workshops and eliminates the term "workshop" from the Act;
12. Authorizes initial staffing for up to four years, three months for all types of rehabilitation facilities constructed under the Act;
13. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for construction of rehabilitation facilities under Section 12 of the Act to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, \$30 million for fiscal 1971, and \$40 million for fiscal 1972;
14. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for improvement of rehabilitation facilities under Section 13 (formerly workshop improvement) to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, \$30 million for fiscal 1971, and \$40 million for fiscal 1972;
15. Establishes a new program for comprehensive evaluation of rehabilitation potential of the disadvantaged with authorization of appropriations of \$50 million for fiscal 1969, \$75 million for fiscal 1970, and \$100 million for fiscal 1971;
16. Removes the ceiling on the authorization of appropriations for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and removes the terminology limiting the Committee's program to the physically handicapped.

The subcommittee on health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held pro forma hearings on H.R. 16819 on May 17. It is anticipated that only minor changes will be made by the Senate on the House passed bill.

Although H.R. 16819 authorizes expanded financing for the vocational rehabilitation program, actual appropriations are considerably lower for the current fiscal year and are expected to continue at a lower rate in the fiscal year ahead as part of an effort to cut federal spending. However, a unique feature of the Act makes it possible for a higher amount to be used in computing allotments to the various states.

Special Education

Two identical bills were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives on May 7 to improve programs for the early education of handicapped children. The bills, supported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, would authorize a program of special project grants to public and other nonprofit agencies for this purpose. Authorization of appropriations would be \$1 million for fiscal 1969, \$10 million for fiscal 1970, and such sums as may be authorized for fiscal 1971.

The Senate bill, S. 3446, was introduced by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) with Senators Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Wayne B. Morse (D-Ore.), and Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) as cosponsors. H.R. 17090 was introduced by Representatives Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) and Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.). The sponsors in both the Senate and House are key members of the committees which will process this legislation.

Other major education bills—vocational education and higher education—which may have greater implications for programs to improve the education of handicapped children and youth are still pending in the House and Senate.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

HEW Reorganization

As a result of a two-step reorganization announced in March and April, health programs administered by the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration will now report directly to Dr. Philip R. Lee, assistant secretary of HEW for Health and Scientific Affairs, instead of to the Secretary.

In addition, the Public Health Service has been divided into two new constituent agencies to be known as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. These two new agencies are now coequal with the Food and Drug Administration and report to Dr. Lee in the administrative setup of HEW.

The new National Institutes of Health will continue to be headed by Dr. James A. Shannon and will consist of the National Institutes of Health, the National Library of Medicine, and the Bureau of Health Manpower. Within the new NIH, the educational activities will have an equal status with the agency's research activities. The categorical institutes will continue to support their research and research training activities. The National Library of Medicine will continue to serve as the Department's Center for health communications and related scientific information systems development.

The new Health Services and Mental Health Administration will be headed by Dr. Robert Q. Marston as administrator. This agency will include the National Institute of Mental Health, the Bureau of Health Services, the Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Partnership for Health program.

Dr. William H. Stewart, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, will retain his title and serve as the principal deputy to Dr. Lee.

Special Education Training Grants

Grants that will help approximately 13,400 persons train for work in the education of handicapped children will be awarded to 237 public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education and to state educational agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Anyone engaged in or preparing to engage in education for the handicapped is eligible to apply to the college, university or state educational agency of his choice for a graduate fellowship or an undergraduate traineeship.

"These trainees will join approximately 70,000 specialists already working with the handicapped in expanding school programs throughout the country," said James J. Gallagher, associate commissioner for the Education of the Handicapped. "With less than half of the five million handicapped children in our country now receiving specialized educational assistance, these new traineeships will help close the gap between the needs of the handicapped and existing services."

"As a result of programs authorized during the past few years, thousands of young people have been trained in special education. These advances in the number of teachers trained bring the promise of a richer future for handicapped children and new hope for their parents and teachers."

The grants total approximately \$24 million and were made under Public Law 85-926, as amended. The funds will be expended between June 1 and August 31, 1969.

Fellows and trainees in full-time study will receive a stipend depending on the level of study—junior-year traineeship, \$300; senior-year traineeship, \$800; master's fellowship, \$2,200; post-master's fellowship, \$3,200. An allowance of \$600 is provided for each dependent of a graduate fellow. Those participating in summer-session training or special-study institutes will receive a stipend of \$15 per day while enrolled.

To help meet the cost of training, institutions of higher education and state agencies will receive up to \$2,000 for each senior-year traineeship, up to \$2,500 for each graduate fellowship, and up to \$75 a week for each summer-session traineeship.

New Rehabilitation Projects

A project to bring vocational rehabilitation services into the neighborhoods where people need them was announced April 29 by Social and Rehabilitation Service Administrator Mary E. Switzer.

Located in Minneapolis, the project is being supported with a three-year grant of nearly \$250,000 to the Minnesota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation from Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Minneapolis is one of 14 cities in the nation selected to participate in the recently established Neighborhood Services Program. In addition to HEW, the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity are participating in the program.

The present grant will be used to expand rehabilitation services and coordinate them with other services in a neighborhood center. The center, known as the Pilot Center Project in a Near-North Side neighborhood, is designed to centralize the facilities and staff for evaluating economic, vocational, and other problems of area residents and arranging for help from appropriate government or voluntary agencies.

The rehabilitation service unit in the center currently consists of two rehabilitation counselors and a counselor-aide. Eventually, the unit is expected to serve 500

disabled persons and rehabilitate an estimated 150 each year into productive employment.

* * * * *

A three-year grant to Oklahoma's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has been announced by Miss Switzer, for expansion of rehabilitation services in the Oklahoma City area.

"The Oklahoma project is a good example of a growing trend to coordinate the efforts of several agencies in rehabilitating disadvantaged people in a metropolitan area," Miss Switzer said. "The Oklahoma agency will employ the staff and install the necessary equipment to make the project operational, and the state's Vocational Education Office will provide quarters, in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity."

Federal funds of \$118,305 were made available by the Social and Rehabilitation Service for the first year of the project, to assist the state agency in establishing a facility for vocational evaluation, for personal adjustment, and for placement of needy persons who are severely disabled. The state will make \$13,145 available for the project, and other public agencies will participate.

Following evaluation of a client, the facility will arrange for medical, psychological, social, or other services required to prepare the individual for employment; arrange for specific vocational training for those who can profit by it; help to place those persons in suitable employment; and follow up the placements to see that both the employees and their employers are satisfied.

Medicaid Advisory Council

Appointment of a Medical Assistance Advisory Council that will advise on matters relating to federal-state medical assistance programs was announced May 3 by Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Appointment of the 21-member Council will allow the Secretary to have the advice of distinguished citizens who are expert in many facets of medical care, either as providers or consumers.

The first meeting will be held in Washington, D.C., July 26-27. Chairman of the Council will be Dr. Rashi Fein, senior staff, Economics Studies Division, Brookings Institution.

The Council will be involved in the federal administration of medical assistance programs authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The responsibility for operation of these programs rests with the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Title XIX programs, commonly called Medicaid, are currently in operation in 41 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The Council will also participate in discussions concerning the relationships of Title XIX programs to the Medicare health insurance programs authorized by Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Water Safety

The Public Health Service again announces the availability of a wallet card describing a water survival technique called "drownproofing." This technique with proper instruction can readily be learned by adults and children.

Entitled "Safety Tips In-On-And-Around the Water," the card is being distributed by the Service's Injury Control Program of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health in Cincinnati.

"Drownproofing," said Dr. Richard E. Marland, chief of the Center's Injury Control Program, "uses simple aquatic skills to keep a person afloat—even in rough water—for a long period with a minimum expenditure of effort and energy.

"The technique enables a person to take advantage of his best floating position so that, with simple movements of the arms and legs, he can breathe in an up-and-down bobbing action.

"Drownproofing is not a skill that a non-swimmer can perform successfully without instruction from someone trained in lifesaving and swimming techniques. Parents particularly are urged to seek this instruction for themselves and their children at their local pool, swim club, or swimming organization."

The card may be obtained free in quantities of up to 100 by writing Public Inquiries, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, 222 East Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

New Job Opportunities Stressed

Speaking before a national meeting of board members of workshops for the blind, sponsored by National Industries for the Blind on May 13, Miss Mary E. Switzer, administrator of Social and Rehabilitation Service, called for increased efforts to:

- train blind persons for up-to-date jobs in "our computer-oriented technology."
- provide extensive diagnostic evaluations for persons who might otherwise be thought to be untrainable.
- experiment with new types of jobs where production operations could be re-engineered so that they could be carried out productively by the blind, including multi-handicapped blind workers.

Federal funds for these purposes are available from SRS, she said.

Appointments

Joe B. Parks has been named associate administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service it was announced May 23.

A veteran of almost 30 years in the management field, Mr. Parks joined HEW in 1966 as Deputy Director of General Services. Last year he was appointed Director of the Department's new Management Consulting Service, heading HEW's inside team of management consultants. He also served simultaneously as Acting Director of the Office of Management Systems, established to increase departmental use of data processing, data communications, management information, and related management systems.

In the newly established post, Mr. Parks is responsible for coordination of SRS's Offices of Policy Coordination, Program Planning and Evaluation, Administration, and Field Operations, and the National Center for Social Statistics. He will also coordinate various special activities and programs.

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15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011*

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

July—August 1968

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

As the Second Session of the 90th Congress approached the August 3 target for adjournment announced by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, the pace of legislative activity increased rapidly. A number of major bills saw floor action, and several smaller bills of significance to work for the blind also received serious consideration.

However, the threat of extended debate on the nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge Homer Thornberry to be an Associate Justice, combined with the pressure to act on "must" legislation, make it increasingly likely that the Congress will return after the major political party conventions to deal with unfinished business.

Vocational Rehabilitation

H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, was sent to the White House on June 25 and signed by the President on July 8 as Public Law 90-391. The new law does the following:

1. Extends the authorization of appropriations for grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation for an additional year with authorization of \$700 million for fiscal 1971 and increases the federal share from 75 percent to 80 percent effective July 1, 1969;
2. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for innovation grants (formerly extension and improvement) to \$3.2 million for fiscal 1969, \$5 million for fiscal 1970, and \$10 million for fiscal 1971, and authorizes reallocation of unused allotments;
3. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for research, demonstration and training to \$80 million for fiscal 1969, \$115 million for fiscal 1970, and \$140 million for fiscal 1971;
4. Authorizes a minimum allotment of \$1 million to each state;
5. Authorizes the expenditure of up to 10 percent of a state's allotment for vocational rehabilitation services under Section 2 of the Act for construction of new rehabilitation facilities;
6. Establishes a grant program to public and other non-profit agencies for recruitment and training of manpower to serve in programs for the handicapped and for the recruitment and training of handicapped persons to serve in various public service occupations;

7. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve sharing of state agency finances and administration with other state agencies involved in programs for handicapped individuals;

8. Broadens state plan requirements to include evaluation of rehabilitation potential, personal and vocational adjustment, and follow-up services;

9. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to spend up to \$1 million to evaluate the effectiveness of the various programs under the Act;

10. Authorizes services to families of handicapped persons;

11. Redefines "rehabilitation facility" to include sheltered workshops and eliminates the term "workshop" from the Act;

12. Authorizes initial staffing for up to four years and three months for all types of rehabilitation facilities constructed under the Act;

13. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for construction of rehabilitation facilities under Section 12 of the Act to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, and \$30 million for fiscal 1971;

14. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for improvement of rehabilitation facilities under Section 13 (formerly workshop improvement) to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, and \$30 million for fiscal 1971;

15. Establishes a new program for comprehensive evaluation of rehabilitation potential of the disadvantaged with authorization of appropriations of \$50 million for fiscal 1969, \$75 million for fiscal 1970, and \$100 million for fiscal 1971;

16. Increases the ceiling on the authorization of appropriations for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to \$1 million annually and removes the terminology limiting the Committee's program to the physically handicapped;

17. Authorizes the service of an optometrist as a rehabilitation service.

Appropriations

As sent to the President late in July, the legislative branch appropriation bill contained an appropriation of \$6,668,000 for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by the Library of Congress for fiscal 1969. This compares with \$6,085,000 for fiscal 1968.

H. R. 18037, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) as well as the Office of Economic Opportunity, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 26. The total appropriation for HEW for fiscal 1969 is \$14,562,773,000 compared with \$15,230,885,000 re-

quested and \$11,389,526,000 appropriated for fiscal 1968. The amount approved for the Office of Economic Opportunity was \$1,873 billion compared with \$2,180 billion requested, and \$1,773 billion appropriated for fiscal 1968.

The following comparison covers items of interest:

	1968	1969 Requested	1969 Approved
LABOR			
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 518,000
HEW			
Office of Education	2,882,621,000	4,020,430,000	3,590,864,000
Library Services and Construction Act, Title IV A (includes schools for the handicapped)	2,120,000	2,120,000	2,094,000
LSCA, Title IV B (library service for the handicapped)	1,320,000	1,334,000	1,334,000
Educational improvement for the handicapped	53,400,000	85,225,000	78,850,000
(The reduction in this item results from disallowance of \$1 million for personnel recruitment, \$2 million for regional resource centers, and \$2.8 million for research and demonstration activities. In addition \$575,000 for program support was transferred to salaries and expenses. The total approved includes \$32 million for grants to the states for the education of handicapped children, \$30 million for personnel training, \$1 million for deaf-blind centers, \$4.75 million for educational media, and \$11 million for research and development.)			
Public Health Service	2,710,192,000	2,714,771,000	2,549,254,000
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	128,633,000	131,195,000	126,674,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	68,621,000	75,394,000	70,859,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service	4,720,755,000	6,643,801,000	6,599,434,000
Grants to the states for maintenance payments	4,124,300,000	3,051,900,000	3,051,900,000
Work incentive activities	--	135,000,000	135,000,000
Social services, administration, training and demonstration projects	--	594,800,000	594,800,000
Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities	311,550,000	349,400,000	345,900,000*
Maternal and child health and welfare	235,600,000	297,500,000	265,400,000
Development of programs for the aging	18,450,000	26,000,000	23,000,000
Cooperative research or demonstration projects	3,150,000	5,000,000	3,150,000
Research and training (foreign currency)	5,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000
(The Committee limited the appropriation to expenditures for vocational rehabilitation.)			
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS			
American Printing House for the Blind	1,225,000	1,340,000	1,340,000

*The Committee deferred appropriations for innovation grants under Section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, workshop improvement and construction grants, and several other items authorized by legislation which expired June 30. For the same reason, the Committee deferred action on some \$90 million in research and training funds for vocational rehabilitation because extending legislation covering fiscal 1969 was still pending at that time. Included in this deferred amount is \$600,000 for establishment and operation of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. The authorization for this is in effect, but the Committee did not wish to extract this item from the larger deferred item. As Public Law 90-391 extending these programs has now been approved, the Senate Committee on Appropriations is expected to include appropriations covering them in the bill it reports in late July.

Vending Stand Legislation

The Administration's vending stand bill was sent to the Congress early in July and was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 9 as H.R. 18410 by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chairman of the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor. An identical bill, S. 3743, was introduced by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, on the same day.

The bill would do the following:

1. Require regulations to define when vending machines are in competition with a stand;
2. Specify that food and beverages prepared on or off the premises can be sold at a stand;
3. Eliminate the residence requirement for licensing of stand operators;
4. Authorize the use of set-aside funds for various fringe benefits and for program expansion;
5. Specify the current definition of blindness applied to the term "blind person" as used in the Act;
6. Define "vending stand" to include installations where "(1) at least 40 per centum of the physical duties necessary to operate such stand or facility can be performed by blind persons efficiently and in accordance with applicable health regulations, and (2) 50 per centum of the blind persons employed in the operation of such stand or facility" are licensed operators;
7. Provide for an effective date of July 1, 1969 except for existing stands.

Education of Handicapped Children

The Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings July 16-17 on legislation which would provide Office of Education grants to public and other nonprofit organizations for establishing model programs for the education of preschool handicapped children.

The bills are H.R. 17090, introduced by Rep. Hugh Carey (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.), and H.R. 17829, introduced by Rep. Daniels. They are virtually identical and authorize appropriations of \$1 million for fiscal 1969, \$10 million for fiscal 1970, and such sums as the Congress may determine for fiscal 1971.

Schools established under the proposed legislation would be expected to have the requisite educational specialists and therapists of various disciplines needed to assist in the intellectual, physical, and social development of handicapped children from infancy to age six. In addition, coordination of these programs with other preschool programs in the community and active involvement of parents are contemplated.

At the hearings, the bill received the support of the Administration and several organizations, including the Council for Exceptional Children, American Association

of Workers for the Blind, American Foundation for the Blind, and National Federation of the Blind.

An identical bill, S. 3446, was introduced in the Senate by Senators Winston Prouty (R-Vt.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), and Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.). In executive session, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare added the provisions of S. 3446 with a change in the first year authorization to \$5 million to legislation amending the Vocational Educational Act. The Vocational Education bill was passed by the Senate on July 17 and sent to a conference with House members to reconcile differences. House conferees are expected to accept the provisions for the early education of handicapped children except for a possible compromise in the amount of the first year authorization.

Another major gain for the education of the handicapped is contained in the vocational education bill passed by the Senate. It includes provisions earmarking 10 percent of the authorization of appropriations for the vocational education of the handicapped. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1968, this would mean approximately \$17 million for such programs if the House of Representatives accepts this provision.

An amendment to the vocational education bill accepted on the floor of the Senate would transfer the Head Start program from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education.

New Eye Institute

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported H.R. 12843 which would establish a National Eye Institute as one of the National Institutes of Health to focus on research into blinding eye disease, visual disorder, and the special health problems and requirements of the blind.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives late in July and sent to the Senate, which is expected to act favorably without public hearings. An identical bill was introduced by Senator Hill for himself and 50 other senators early in 1967.

Copyright Law

There has been widespread interest concerning the effect that pending legislation to revise copyright statutes would have on volunteer recording programs for blind persons. H.R. 2512, which was passed by the House of Representatives on April 11, 1967, and S. 597, its companion bill, would among other changes incorporate the doctrine of fair use into statute. S. 597 is still pending in the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The doctrine of fair use is a body of court decisions relating to the use made of copyright material without obtaining permission of the copyright owner.

As a result of concern among agencies of the blind

and blind persons, representatives of the American Foundation for the Blind, National Federation of the Blind, and the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, conferred with Abraham L. Kaminstein, register of copyrights at the Library of Congress. In a letter following this conference Mr. Kaminstein stated the following:

"The Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Library of Congress, and other organizations that carry on substantially extensive programs of recording copyrighted material for use of the blind, generally ask for and receive permission from the copyright owners. There are, however, a number of local groups of volunteers who make recordings for blind persons on an individual basis, and they operate on the assumption that their small-scale recording activities are permissible as fair use.

"The doctrine of fair use, though not provided for in the present statute, has been developed by court decisions over a long period of time as a set of general principles applicable to a variety of situations. The copyright revision bill would not curtail that doctrine in any way. On the contrary, section 107 of the bill is a distillation of the principles enunciated in the court decisions, and would give express statutory confirmation to the doctrine. As the House Committee on the Judiciary has stated repeatedly in its Report on H.R. 2512 . . . section 107 would not change the scope of the present judicial doctrine of fair use in any way.

"As far as we know, the limited operations of local volunteers in making recordings for blind individuals have not been questioned by copyright owners under the present law, and we see nothing in the copyright revision bill that would change the existing situation.

"You mentioned to us the suggestion that the Senate Committee might include, in its report on the revision bill, an explanatory statement regarding the application of the fair use doctrine to recordings made by local volunteers for the use of blind persons. We agree that this suggestion merits the Committee's consideration and we will be glad to discuss it with the Committee staff."

Owing to other provisions of S. 597 requiring clarification, it appears that Congressional action on this legislation will not be completed this year. However, early action may be expected in the 91st Congress.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

HEW Health Reorganization

Continuing the reorganization of health functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen has established a new agency to be known as the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service (CPEHS). The new agency will house the Food and Drug Administration, the National

Air Pollution Control Administration, and the Environmental Control Administration. *Charles C. Johnson, Jr.*, assistant commissioner of health in New York City, has been named administrator of the new service. In his post in New York, Mr. Johnson was responsible for all environmental health activities, including food and drug safety, housing sanitation, pest control, radiation control, water supply, and pollution control.

John J. Hanlon, M.D., was named deputy administrator of CPEHS. For the past four years, Dr. Hanlon has served as Public Health Director for Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan.

Albert H. Stevenson was designated associate administrator of the service. A career officer in the Public Health Service, he has been chief engineer of the PHS since 1966.

Three assistant administrators have also been named:

Dr. Joseph A. Lieberman, who has served for the past seven years as assistant director for nuclear safety of the Division of Nuclear Development and Technology, Atomic Energy Commission, has been made assistant administrator for research and development.

Edwin R. Lannon was appointed assistant administrator for administration. Since 1966, Mr. Lannon has been assistant commissioner for administration of the Food and Drug Administration.

Jerrold M. Michael was appointed assistant administrator for Program Planning. Mr. Michael was assistant director of the PHS Bureau of Health Services with the rank of assistant surgeon general.

Administration of the regional medical programs dealing with heart disease, cancer, and stroke has been transferred from the National Institutes of Health to the Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

Dr. Stanley W. Olson, presently director of regional medical programs in the Nashville, Tenn. area and a professor at Vanderbilt University, has been named to administer the regional centers program.

Legislation has been sent to the Congress providing for the establishment of the positions of Deputy Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Health and Science.

* * * * *

A new chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has been appointed. Awaiting Senate confirmation is *Pardo Frederick DelliQuadri* of Honolulu, 52-year-old dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii. DelliQuadri, the first man to be appointed Children's Bureau chief, will succeed Katherine Oettinger who has been serving as deputy assistant secretary for family planning and population since last August. Mrs. Oettinger will continue in the family planning post.

White House Conference

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass of the U.S. Public Health Service has been named staff director of the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen.

The Conference is the oldest continuing national meeting convened by the White House. Held every 10 years since 1909, it was first called by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Its purpose traditionally has been to review progress for children and youth over the past decade, and to set new goals for the coming decade based on changing national conditions and advancements in knowledge.

A career government official, Dr. Douglass is presently chief of the Interagency Liaison Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, and participated in the 1960 Conference as a liaison officer from the Office of the HEW Secretary. He also served as a consultant to the studies committee for which he prepared a technical paper on the effects of minority status on children and youth.

Dr. Douglass received bachelor's and master's degrees from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He earned a Ph.D. in sociology from Harvard University where he was a General Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) and Rosenwald Fellow.

Security is an Eye Patch

A free comic book featuring the nationally syndicated "Peanuts" characters that warns children and their parents about a form of blindness which strikes the young, has been released by the U.S. Public Health Service's National Center for Chronic Disease Control.

Public health officials worked closely with Charles M. Schulz, creator of "Peanuts" in preparing the 13-episode booklet. The cartoons are designed to encourage early eye examinations for children as a precaution against amblyopia ex anopsia—commonly called "lazy eye"—which can lead to blindness in one eye if left uncorrected.

Security is an Eye Patch shows cartoon character Sally Brown getting an eye examination and learning she has amblyopia ex anopsia. She is given an eye patch to wear over her good eye to make her "lazy eye" stronger. This is a common treatment for "lazy eye," a condition in which the two eyes do not see with the same degree of clarity and the poorer one is not stimulated to develop. The booklet follows Sally's daily adventures with playmates Linus, Snoopy, and Charlie Brown and tells how the eye patch helps her win over "lazy eye."

An eye examination is the only way to detect "lazy eye" in young children, public health physicians point out. A temporary eye patch is often the only treatment needed to correct the condition if it is discovered early enough. Blindness in the "lazy eye" can result if it is left untreated, and it is emphasized that the condition must be discovered well before the age of six.

The National Center for Chronic Disease Control is distributing single free copies of *Security is an Eye Patch*. They are available from the Center at 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Va. 22203.

Auto Safety

A new Public Health Service pamphlet tells parents how to pick out restraining devices used in automobiles for infants and children who are too small for standard seat belts. The pamphlet, *Selecting Automobile Safety Restraints for Small Children*, is a publication of the Injury Control Program of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health in Cincinnati.

"Too many parents are unwittingly risking their children's lives by allowing them to ride without safety restraints," said Jerome H. Svore, director of the Center. "Small children and infants have been the most neglected people in the traffic injury problem."

The pamphlet describes the special types of children's safety seats and harnesses now available on the market. Richard E. Marland, Ph.D., chief of the Injury Control Program, said every family should have a copy and select and use the proper devices.

For a free copy of the pamphlet write Office of Information, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, Injury Control Program, 222 East Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Courtesy to Clients

Social and Rehabilitation Administrator Mary E. Switzer has directed all state agencies receiving federal funds through the Social and Rehabilitation Service to act immediately to end any discourteous treatment of clients.

State agencies which receive funds through SRS include welfare, health, vocational rehabilitation, and aging.

Discourteous treatment, including failure to use courtesy titles—Mr., Mrs., and Miss—has been the subject of an increasing number of complaints against welfare agencies.

In a letter to directors of state agencies, Miss Switzer said:

"It is a matter of deep concern that reports continue to reach us of persons receiving discourteous treatment from the staff of some agencies.

"The goal of these programs and services is to assist these persons to overcome their handicaps, to regain self-confidence and self-sufficiency, and to enable them to live meaningful and productive lives.

"The most basic step in this service is clearly that all persons coming to the agency be treated respectfully and addressed courteously. It is even more reprehensible where failure to follow the rules of common courtesy is a discriminatory act," Miss Switzer said.

*Published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind,
15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011*

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Washington Report

Irvyn P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

September–October 1968

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The second session of the 90th Congress reconvened September 4 following a month-long recess for the national political conventions.

On September 6 the Senate passed H.R. 18037, the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for fiscal 1969, with increases in various items over the House-passed version. Included was \$600,000 to finance the establishment and operation of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults during the current fiscal year. This item had been omitted in the House-passed bill because of a budgetary technicality. H.R. 18037 was then sent to a conference between members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for reconciling differences.

The President signed the appropriations bill for the legislative branch on July 23. As Public Law 90-417, it includes \$6,668,000 for the current fiscal year for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by the Library of Congress. This compares with \$6,085,000 appropriated for fiscal 1968.

National Eye Institute

The House of Representatives passed H.R. 12843, a bill establishing a National Eye Institute as part of the National Institutes of Health, August 1. The bill was passed by the Senate August 2 without hearings and was signed by the President August 16 as Public Law 90-489.

In his explanation of the bill on the Senate floor Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) indicated that the institute would support studies related to the health, social, and economic characteristics of the blind population in addition to focusing concerted attention on medical research into the causes, cures, and prevention of blindness. Financing for the first year of operation will be covered from appropriations for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Architectural Barriers

On August 12, the President signed S. 222 into law. As Public Law 90-480 it provides that buildings

owned, constructed, leased, or renovated by the federal government shall be free of architectural barriers that prevent ready access and use by physically handicapped persons. In addition, the law covers buildings constructed in whole or in part by means of loans or grants from the federal government. Exempted are small residential units and military installations for the use of able bodied personnel.

Blind Register

A bill establishing a register of blind persons in the District of Columbia was signed by the President on August 3. The new law, P.L. 90-458, makes it mandatory for physicians, osteopaths, optometrists, institutions, and agencies serving individuals within the legal definition of blindness to report the name, age, and residence of such individuals. Although the register itself is confidential, statistical information compiled from it will be useful in assisting public agencies to project programs and budgetary needs to serve the group adequately.

Early Education of Handicapped Children

The House Committee on Education and Labor on July 19 reported a "clean" bill, H.R. 18763, in lieu of H.R. 17829, providing grants for the establishment of pre-school programs for handicapped children. Passed by the House on September 16, the only major change in the new bill is authorization of appropriations of \$1 million for fiscal 1969, \$10 million for fiscal 1970, and \$12 million for fiscal 1971. This bill was approved by the Senate September 18 and sent to the White House.

White House Conference on Aging

The House of Representatives accepted on September 12 the Senate-amended version of H.J. Res. 1371, which provides for a White House Conference on Aging in 1971, and sent the measure to the President.

The Senate amendments, passed September 9, authorize financing for preliminary state conferences and a total appropriation of \$1.9 million. These items were included in S.J. Res. 117, which had provided for such a conference in 1970 and was passed by the Senate May 6. H.J. Res. 117 had been approved by the House July 30.

Research on Aging

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) has introduced S. 3784, the Preliminary Gerontological Research Act. This measure provides for the following:

1. Establishment of a five-member Aging Research Commission to develop a five-year program for gerontological research.

2. Creation of a five to eight-member Biological Research Board to carry out the actual development of the research plan.

The purpose of the legislation is to develop a comprehensive, unified approach to research on the biological aspects of aging. No hearings have been scheduled and it is doubtful that action will be taken during the remainder of the 90th Congress.

Veteran Rehabilitation

Public Law 90-431, which was signed by the President on July 26, authorizes vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans on a part-time basis. Previously, disabled veterans were required to enter full-time training in order to qualify for this benefit. Under the new law trainees will be able to work while taking advantage of vocational rehabilitation.

Vending Stand Legislation

It appears that no action will be taken during the remainder of the 90th Congress on H.R. 18410 and S. 3743, companion Administration bills to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act. These bills were introduced in July; the congressional committees to which they were referred were unable to schedule hearings due to the recess for the presidential nominating conventions and other factors. Opposition to the bills by organizations of the blind indicated a substantial controversy over the proposed legislation to committee members, thus eliminating the possibility of congressional action without public hearings.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

HEW Appointments

Dr. Robert Q. Marston has been appointed director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) effective September 1, succeeding Dr. James A. Shannon. Under the recent reorganization of health services in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Institutes of Health is one of three major components reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs.

After receiving his M.D. degree at the Medical College of Virginia in 1947, Dr. Marston was selected to be a Rhodes scholar; he studied at Oxford in England with Professor Howard Florey, Nobel Prize winner for work in penicillin.

For two years Dr. Marston conducted research at NIH in the area of bodily infection after irradiation. He then taught at the Medical College of Virginia and at the University of Minnesota in the fields of bacteriology and immunology. In 1961 Dr. Marston was named director of the University of Mississippi Medical Center and dean of its school of medicine. In 1965 he was promoted to vice chancellor of the university and continued as dean until he was appointed to NIH as associate director in 1966.

At NIH, Dr. Marston was responsible for directing the new regional medical programs for heart disease, cancer, and stroke. In April of this year he was appointed administrator of the new Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

* * *

Dr. Edward Ford MacNichol Jr., professor of biophysics at Johns Hopkins University has been appointed director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases (NIND), and acting director of the newly established National Eye Institute. Dr. MacNichol's appointment was announced August 23 by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen.

Dr. MacNichol will have overall responsibility for the programs of both Institutes, including research programs on the National Institutes of Health campus in Bethesda, Md., and in Puerto Rico; research and training grants programs; and collaborative and field research studies. Dr. MacNichol succeeds Dr. Richard L. Masland who has joined the staff of Columbia University.

Since 1949 Dr. MacNichol has been at Johns Hopkins University, teaching biophysics, neurophysiology, and electronics. He has become an internationally recognized authority on vision research and has published a number of scientific papers on the electrophysiology of vertebrate and invertebrate eyes and on the measurement of pigment in single vertebrate photoreceptors. In addition, Dr. MacNichol wrote several articles on vision physiology with Dr. Haldan Keffer Hartline of Rockefeller University, winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize in physiology of medicine.

After receiving his A.B. degree in physics from Princeton University in 1941, Dr. MacNichol worked on automatic radar range tracking devices, relay radar, and missile guidance systems at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory. In 1947-48, he was a graduate student at the Eldredge Reeves Johnson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania where he was an important contributor to the development of instrumentation which is widely used today. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1952.

Dr. MacNichol is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), and a member of Sigma Xi, the American Physical Society, the Biophysical Society, and the American Physiological Society. He also has served on the U.S. National Committee of Pure and Applied Biophysics, the Armed Forces National Research Committee on Vision, the National Institutes of Health Visual Sciences Study Section, and as Chairman of the Board of Scientific Counsellors of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

* * *

The appointment of *Charles E. Hawkins* as special assistant for legislative affairs has been announced by Miss Mary E. Switzer, administrator of Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS).

Formerly legislative reference officer with the Welfare Administration, Mr. Hawkins has been acting SRS legislative officer since the Social and Rehabilitation Service was formed in August, 1967. In his new capacity he will head a newly established SRS Office of Legislative Affairs; will represent the administrator of SRS in legislative affairs; and will coordinate SRS Congressional relations and functions. Before the establishment of the Welfare Administration in 1963, Mr. Hawkins had been legislative reference officer for the Social Security Administration since 1956.

Born in Springfield, Mo., Mr. Hawkins received his B.S. degree from Drury College in Springfield. He has done graduate work in public welfare administration at the University of Missouri and the University of Chicago. Beginning his career as a case worker in the St. Louis Relief Administration, Mr. Hawkins became a county welfare director and later chief of the Bureau of Research and Statistics in the State Division of Welfare.

* * *

Peter P. Muirhead was named acting deputy commissioner of education on August 12 by U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II. Mr. Muirhead will leave his post as associate commissioner of higher education to replace Dr. J. Graham Sullivan, who resigned to become deputy superintendent of instruction for the Los Angeles city schools.

Mr. Muirhead joined the Office of Education in 1958 to administer the higher education program of the National Defense Education Act. He was named assistant commissioner for legislative and program development in 1962 and became associate commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Higher Education in 1965.

His new position puts him directly under the Commissioner as second in command of an agency with an annual budget of close to \$4 billion and programs serving all aspects of education in the United States.

Before joining the Office of Education 10 years ago, Mr. Muirhead was director of the New York State Regents Scholarships and Examinations Program and executive secretary of the New York Higher Education Assistance Program.

Taking over as acting associate commissioner for higher education will be *Dr. Preston Valien*, who has served as Mr. Muirhead's deputy for the past year. Dr. Valien received his Ph.D. in the fields of sociology and economics at the University of Wisconsin in 1947. Prior to joining the Office of Education in 1965, he was visiting professor of sociology at Columbia University and then associate professor of sociology and anthropology at Brooklyn College in New York.

New ERIC Clearinghouse

A 19th link has been added to a nationwide network of educational-information centers designed to make research results and tested innovations widely available, the U.S. Office of Education announced August 16. The Office's Bureau of Research announced it is establishing a new clearinghouse for documents on higher education at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. The center will be operated in cooperation with the American Council on Education and its affiliated associations.

The Higher Education Clearinghouse will be part of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), a network of clearinghouses that collect and disseminate educational research documents, articles, and bibliographic resources of use to school administrators, teachers, researchers, and students. ERIC clearinghouses are operated by universities and professional organizations throughout the country. Each collects, screens, catalogs, and disseminates information on a different area of education. ERIC stores the full texts of documents and makes them available in pamphlet form

or on microfiche (4-by-6-inch sheets of film containing some 60 pages of material). New acquisitions are announced in *Research in Education*, a monthly abstract journal available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The ERIC system is supported by the Office of Education's Bureau of Research under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provides for dissemination of research information.

The areas of specialization of the 19 ERIC clearinghouses and their locations are:

Adult Education, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; Counseling and Personnel Services, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 48104; Disadvantaged, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027; Early Childhood Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801; Educational Administration, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 97403; Educational Facilities, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706; Educational Media and Technology, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305; Exceptional Children, The Council for Exceptional Children, Washington, D.C. 20036; Higher Education, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006; Junior Colleges, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; Library and Information Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C. 20036; Reading, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47401;

Rural Education and Small Schools, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M. 88001; Science Education, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43221; Teacher Education, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, Washington, D.C. 20036; Teaching of English, National Council of Teachers of English, Champaign, Ill. 61820; Teaching of Foreign Languages, Modern Language Association of America, New York, N.Y. 10011; and Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43212.

Medicare Booklet

According to a publication prepared by the Social Security Administration the cost of cataract lenses may be covered under the supplementary medical insurance plan of the Medicare program. The supplementary medical insurance plan covers 80 percent of physicians' fees and other special health services after a \$50 deductible in a calendar year. The publication, *Medicare: A Reference Guide for Physicians*, SS1-51, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at a cost of 20 cents.

Washington Report Survey

The editors would like to thank all the *Washington Report* readers who responded to the survey-card enclosed in the July-August issue. The results are in the process of being tabulated.

*Published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind
15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N.Y. 10011*

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

November–December 1968

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The 90th Congress adjourned on October 14 after enacting 640 laws, several of them extending and improving major health, education, and welfare programs. Legislation establishing or improving programs for handicapped persons fared especially well in this Congress. However, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, which combined a 10 percent surtax with a \$6 billion required reduction in expenditures, forced tighter appropriations during the second session in contrast to the funds authorized by the enabling legislation.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1967 provided for the establishment of a National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments (ESEA) provided authorization for the establishment of special centers and services for deaf-blind children. Both types of centers have long been needed as a means of effectively serving deaf-blind persons in the United States.

In addition, the ESEA included other improvements in programs for the education of handicapped children, while the Mental Retardation Amendments of 1967 extended federal support for the training of teachers and educational personnel needed in these programs.

Postal rate legislation affecting the mailing of books, periodicals, educational aids, and other devices for the use of blind and physically handicapped persons was substantially improved and simplified. In addition, technical amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act made it possible for federal financial support for library services for the blind and physically handicapped to be at the 100 percent rate for fiscal 1968, as a means of facilitating the establishment of this new program.

Although the Social Security Amendments of 1967 as finally enacted into law were more conservative than the legislation advocated by the Administration and health and welfare organizations,

this legislation, nevertheless, provided some significant improvements for blind and otherwise disabled persons.

The Education Professions Development Act included authorization for training of teachers and related education personnel in educational programs for handicapped children.

Readers are referred to the January–February and March–April 1968 issues of the *Washington Report* for more detailed summaries of the above laws.

During the second session, the 90th Congress extended and improved various provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, established a special program for the early education of handicapped children, created a National Eye Institute as part of the National Institutes of Health, and extended and expanded the vocational education and higher education programs with specific provisions for the benefit of handicapped persons.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Public Law 90-391, approved by the President on July 8, is the second law of the 90th Congress amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968 provide the following:

1. An extension of the authorization of appropriations for grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation for an additional year with authorization of \$700 million for fiscal 1971 and an increase in the federal share from 75 to 80 percent effective July 1, 1969;
2. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for innovation grants (formerly extension and improvement) to \$3.2 million for fiscal 1969, \$5 million for fiscal 1970, and \$10 million for fiscal 1971, and authorizes reallocation of unused allotments;
3. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for research, demonstration, and training to \$80 million for fiscal 1969, \$115 million for fiscal 1970, and \$140 million for fiscal 1971;

4. Authorizes a minimum allotment of \$1 million to each state;

5. Authorizes the expenditure of up to 10 percent of a state's allotment for vocational rehabilitation services under Section 2 of the Act for construction of new rehabilitation facilities;

6. Establishes a grant program to public and other non-profit agencies for recruitment and training of manpower to serve in programs for the handicapped and for the recruitment and training of handicapped persons to serve in various public service occupations;

7. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to approve sharing of state agency finances and administration with other state agencies involved in programs for handicapped individuals;

8. Broadens state plan requirements to include evaluation of rehabilitation potential, personal and vocational adjustment, and follow-up services;

9. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to spend up to \$1 million to evaluate the effectiveness of the various programs under the Act;

10. Authorizes services to families of handicapped persons;

11. Redefines "rehabilitation facility" to include sheltered workshops and eliminates the term "workshop" from the Act;

12. Authorizes initial staffing for up to four years and three months for all types of rehabilitation facilities constructed under the Act;

13. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for construction of rehabilitation facilities under Section 12 of the Act to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, and \$30 million for fiscal 1971;

14. Extends and increases the authorization of appropriations for improvement of rehabilitation facilities under Section 13 (formerly workshop improvement) to \$10 million for fiscal 1969, \$20 million for fiscal 1970, and \$30 million for fiscal 1971;

15. Establishes a new program for comprehensive evaluation of rehabilitation potential of the disadvantaged with authorization of appropriations of \$50 million for fiscal 1969, \$75 million for fiscal 1970, and \$100 million for fiscal 1971;

16. Increases the ceiling on the authorization of appropriations for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to \$1 million annually and removes the terminology limiting the Committee's program to the physically handicapped;

17. Authorizes the use of an optometrist as a rehabilitation service.

Education

Public Law 90-538, the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act, was signed by the President at a White House ceremony on September 30. This legislation would provide Office of Education grants to public and other non-profit organizations for establishing model programs for the education of preschool handicapped children.

Schools established under the proposed legislation would be expected to have the educational specialists and therapists of various disciplines needed to assist in the intellectual, physical, and social development of handicapped children from infancy to age six. Coordination of these programs with other preschool programs in the community and the active involvement of parents are also contemplated.

The authorization of appropriations is \$1 million for fiscal 1969, \$10 million for fiscal 1970, and \$12 million for fiscal 1971.

Public Law 90-575, which was signed by the President at a White House ceremony on October 16, extends and improves various higher education programs receiving federal support, such as higher education facilities, library resources, National Defense Education Act programs, student loans, and education for public service. The new law has several specific provisions of interest to handicapped persons. It authorizes special services to be specified by the Commissioner of Education for disadvantaged and physically handicapped students attending colleges and universities. It also provides for forgiveness of student loan obligations in the event of death or permanent and total disability.

In addition, Public Law 90-575 provides that funds received under any program administered by the Commissioner of Education are to be disregarded in determining income and resources under the cash public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act (Titles I, IV, X, XIV, XVI) as well as under the Medicaid program (Title XIX).

Public Law 90-576, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, was also signed by the President at the White House ceremony on October 16. The new law is a comprehensive revision of the federal-state vocational education program and is designed to deal more realistically with urban manpower training and unemployment problems than has been previously attempted.

Specific provisions related to handicapped persons are as follows:

1. The 21-member National Advisory Council on vocational education is required to have persons experienced in education and training of handicapped persons among its members;

2. The mandatory State Advisory Councils on vocational education are also required to have among their members a person or persons knowledgeable about the special education needs of handicapped persons;

3. Ten percent of each state's allotment is earmarked for special vocational education programs for the handicapped after July 1, 1969;

4. State plans must assure vocational education services to persons, including the physically handicapped, who cannot participate in regular vocational education programs;

5. Research and demonstration projects in vocational education are authorized for groups, including the handicapped, who cannot benefit from regular vocational education programs;

6. The Education Professions Development Act is amended to authorize cooperative arrangements for training vocational education personnel, including arrangements with organizations for the handicapped;

7. The Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants or contracts under Public Law 85-926 as amended with other appropriate non-profit institutions or agencies, as well as non-profit institutions of higher learning, for the training of teachers and other types of personnel needed in special education programs for handicapped children;

8. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is amended to assure that schools for the handicapped in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands will be able to get federal funds under the same formula that applies to similar state supported schools.

National Eye Institute

Public Law 90-489, approved by the President on August 16, established a new National Eye Institute as part of the National Institutes of Health. The law reads in part as follows. . . "The Secretary is authorized to establish in the Public Health Service an institute for the conduct and support of research for new treatment and cures and training relating to blinding eye diseases and visual disorders, including research and training in the special health problems and requirements of the blind and in the basic and clinical sciences relating to the mechanism of the visual function and preservation of sight. The Secretary is also authorized to plan for research and training, especially against the main causes of blindness and loss of visual function."

In his explanation of the bill on the Senate floor, Senator Lister Hill (D-Ala.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,

indicated that the Institute would support studies related to the health, social, and economic characteristics of the blind population in addition to focusing concerted attention on medical research into the causes, cures, and prevention of blindness. Financing for the first year of operation will be covered from appropriations for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Architectural Barriers

On August 12, the President signed S. 222 into law. As Public Law 90-480, it provides that buildings owned, constructed, leased, or renovated by the federal government shall be free of architectural barriers that prevent ready access and use by physically handicapped persons. In addition, the law covers buildings constructed in whole or in part by means of loans or grants from the federal government. Small residential units and military installations for the use of able-bodied personnel are exempted.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Public Law 90-577, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, was approved by the President on October 16. This law has far-reaching implications for all federal grant-in-aid programs, many of which are of specific concern in programs serving blind persons.

The principal purpose of this law is to facilitate efficient coordination of the growing number of programs in which the federal government participates with state and local governments, including vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, public assistance, library services, and education.

Of particular interest is the provision authorizing the head of a federal agency administering a federal grant-in-aid program to waive the typical sole state agency administrative requirement in federal grant-in-aid programs upon the request of the governor of a state or the state legislature. As a result, state governments would be able to justify the administration of various federal grant programs affecting blind persons by a separate state agency for the blind, if administration of the various programs affecting blind persons under a single specialized agency of state government would appear to be more efficient.

Other important provisions authorize federal agencies to provide specialized technical assistance to various agencies of state and local government to improve efficiency of administration of programs.

The new law specifically authorizes congressional committees having jurisdiction over various programs to make studies of these programs with a view to determining their efficiency of operation and whether the purposes of the programs are still valid. In effect, the traditional "legislative oversight" role of the Congress is specifically reinforced by this law. The Comptroller General of the United States and the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations are also authorized to make studies of federal, state, and local government relationship programs to ascertain their effectiveness.

Veterans Programs

Two laws have specific implications for programs for disabled veterans and their dependents. Public Law 90-431, which was signed by the President on July 26, authorizes vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans on a part-time basis. Previously, disabled veterans were required to enter full-time training in order to qualify for this benefit. Under the new law, trainees will be able to work while taking advantage of vocational rehabilitation.

Public Law 90-631, approved by the President on October 23, extends to the widows of veterans who died of service-connected causes, as well as to the wives of veterans with permanent and total service connected disabilities or their widows, the benefits of the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act. These widows and wives may receive up to \$130 a month to cover all education and subsistence costs of full-time education programs for a period of up to 36 months. Lesser monthly amounts are authorized on a *pro rata* basis for part-time education.

Appropriations

Public Law 90-417, the law making appropriations for the legislative branch, included an appropriation of \$6,668,000 for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by the Library of Congress for fiscal 1969. This compares with \$6,085,000 for fiscal 1968.

Public Law 90-557 makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The following are appropriations of specific interest to readers:

Public Law 90-608, making supplementary appropriations for fiscal 1969, included an appropriation of \$1 million—the authorization for the first year—to implement Public Law 90-538, the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act.

White House Conferences

Several White House Conferences of interest to readers are scheduled to occur in the next two years. In 1970, the decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth is scheduled to take place.

Public Law 90-526, approved by the President on September 28, authorizes the second White House Conference on Aging, which is to be held in 1971. The law authorizes a total appropriation of \$1.9 million including the cost of preliminary state conferences.

Congressional Casualties

Three bills of specific interest to readers were not enacted into law during the 90th Congress. One of the casualties was the Administration's Occupational Health and Safety bill, H.R. 14816 and S. 2864, on which extensive hearings were held by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

In addition, H.R. 19747, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1968 was passed by the House of Representatives in the closing days of the second session but was not acted upon by the Senate.

H.R. 18410 and S. 3743, companion Administration bills to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, were introduced in July and were not acted upon by either the House Committee on Education and Labor or the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare because there was not time to schedule public hearings. Opposition to enactment without hearings was expressed by national organizations of the blind. In an effort to provide a forum for reconciliation of the various viewpoints on changes in the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, the American Foundation for the Blind has scheduled a meeting of interested national organizations of and for the blind in Washington, D.C. on December 12. It is hoped that the national organizations interested in the effective development of this program will be able to agree in principle on necessary changes in order to present a united front to congressional committees during the 91st Congress.

	1968	1969 Requested	1969 Appropriated
LABOR			
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 518,000

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Library Services and Construction Act, Title IV A (includes schools for the handicapped)	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 2,094,000
LSCA, Title IV B (library service for the handicapped)	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,334,000	\$ 1,334,000
Educational improvement for the handicapped	\$ 53,400,000	\$ 85,225,000	\$ 78,850,000

(The total approved includes \$29,250,000 for grants to the states for the education of handicapped children, \$30,000,000 for personnel training, \$1,000,000 for deaf-blind centers, \$4,750,000 for educational media, and \$13,850,000 for research and development.)

Public Health Service

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness	\$ 128,633,000	\$ 131,195,000	\$ 128,934,500
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	\$ 68,621,000	\$ 75,394,000	\$ 73,126,500

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Grants to the states for maintenance payments	\$5,259,300,000	\$3,051,900,000	\$3,051,900,000
Work incentive activities	-----	\$ 135,000,000	\$ 117,500,000
Social services, administration, training, and demonstration projects	-----	\$ 594,800,000	\$ 594,800,000
Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities	\$ 311,550,000	\$ 375,490,000	\$ 368,990,000
Rehabilitation research and training	\$ 63,937,000	\$ 67,925,000	\$ 64,000,000

(This item includes \$600,000 for the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults.)

Maternal and child health and welfare	\$ 235,600,000	\$ 297,500,000	\$ 265,400,000
Development of programs for the aging	\$ 18,450,000	\$ 26,000,000	\$ 23,000,000
Cooperative research and demonstration projects	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 3,150,000
Research and training (foreign currency)	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 5,000,000

(The Committee limited the appropriation to expenditures for vocational rehabilitation.)

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000
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RELATED AGENCIES

Office of Economic Opportunity	\$1,773,000,000	\$2,180,000,000	\$1,948,000,000
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91st Congress

The 91st Congress is scheduled to convene on January 3, 1969. Although the 91st Congress will be virtually the same as the 90th in political make up, with the Democrats in control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, some familiar figures will be missing as a result of retirement or failure to be re-elected.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, who served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for many years, has retired after a 45 year career in Congress. He served in the House of Representatives from 1923 until 1938 and in the Senate from 1938 through 1968.

In addition to serving as chairman of the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Senator Hill was chairman of its Subcommittee on Health, which processed vocational rehabilitation as well as health legislation. In his capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, he played an influential role in the financing of the nation's health, education, and welfare programs.

A personal friend of Helen Keller, Senator Hill has a deep interest in the development of federal programs for the education and rehabilitation of all types of handicapped persons.

Another veteran senator who has played an influential role in the development of labor and education legislation, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, was apparently defeated in his bid for re-election by a margin of 3,500 votes. He was elected to the Senate in 1944. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, he played a key role in development of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and in the spectacular growth of other federal education programs over the last five years. He was particularly helpful in assuring enactment of programs for the education of handicapped children.

In addition, Senator Morse sponsored and obtained enactment of legislation to improve minimum wage protection for handicapped workers in sheltered workshops.

One of the major issues facing the 91st Congress during the first session is revocation of the unpopular freeze on welfare payments to families with dependent children. This freeze was contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1967, but its effective date was postponed until June 30, 1969. This issue should bring into focus, and possibly result in early consideration of, alternate means of financing and administering the federal-state public

assistance program. The President's Commission on Income Maintenance is scheduled to submit its report early in 1969 after making a study of various recommendations, such as the negative income tax, for dealing with this problem.

In their campaigns, both Vice President Humphrey and President-elect Nixon indicated their support for the concept of bloc grants to the states for various purposes, in contrast to the present complex grant-in-aid structure. Since numerous bills were introduced but not acted upon during the 90th Congress providing for bloc grants to the states for education programs, it is likely that serious consideration will be given to revising the federal grants structure during the 91st Congress. Many programs affecting blind and handicapped persons are financed through federal-state matching fund grant programs and would be affected by changes in the grant mechanism.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

HEW APPOINTMENTS

Stephen J. Ackerman has been named Associate Commissioner for Program Development of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA). Mr. Ackerman was formerly associate director for planning and evaluation of the Division of Regional Medical Programs at the National Institute of Health.

In his new post, Mr. Ackerman will serve as the principal adviser to RSA Commissioner Joseph Hunt for overall program planning, policy development, and evaluation for the Rehabilitation Services Administration, a major component of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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Dr. James H. Cavanaugh has been named by Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Health and Scientific Affairs, as Director of a newly established Office of Planning and Program Coordination.

Dr. Cavanaugh's office will provide support to the Assistant Secretary in the planning, review, and coordination of health activities and programs within the Department.

This includes policy guidance in the management of the Department's extramural health grants program, the coordination of Department concerns in comprehensive health planning and activities related to the development and review of health legislation, budget and program planning.

Dr. Richard M. Magraw was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Manpower on October 19. Dr. Magraw had been Assistant Director of the Bureau of Health Services for Extramural Programs. He joined the Bureau in September, 1967, taking leave from his post as Director of the Comprehensive Clinic Program and as Professor of Internal Medicine and Psychiatry at the University of Minnesota's Medical School.

In his new capacity, Dr. Magraw will be responsible for policy guidance and program coordination in health manpower development, monitoring and guiding HEW health manpower allocations and training priorities, and allocating resources for program development.

Hill Communications Center

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen has announced the formal establishment of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications as part of the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. Ruth M. Davis, Ph.D., Associate Director for Research and Development of the Library, will serve as Director of the new center.

In making the announcement, Secretary Cohen said: "This center honors Senator Lister Hill of Alabama for his distinguished contributions to improved health for the American people. It will serve as the delegated agent for the Department in the development and coordination of networks and information systems to improve health education, medical research, and the delivery of health services."

The President signed Public Law 90-456 (Senate Joint Resolution #193) which authorized this center on August 3. The center is an outgrowth of recommendations by the Library's Presidentially-appointed Board of Regents and several committees of Congress.

Deaf-Blind Centers

A new program to support the establishment and operation of centers to serve deaf-blind children was announced on October 27 by the U.S. Office of Education.

According to Associate Commissioner James J. Gallagher of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, 20,000 to 30,000 children were victims of the German measles (rubella) epidemics of 1963-65. Many of these children who suffered impairment of both vision and hearing cannot be accommodated, or receive an adequate education, under existing public education programs.

Congress authorized the centers under Public Law 90-247, which provides for grants to or contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions to pay all or part of the cost of establishing and operating centers for deaf-blind children.

"These centers, which will be situated strategically in various areas of the country, will provide comprehensive services for both deaf-blind children and their parents," Dr. Gallagher explained. "These urgently needed services will include diagnosis and evaluation, education, and consultation to parents and teachers."

"The centers will also make possible the development of new ways of reaching deaf-blind children and helping their parents through research and innovative techniques and approaches. New personnel may also be trained in this demanding work through expanded programs."

Development of the centers will be administered through the Bureau's Division of Educational Services, directed by Frank B. Withrow. Dr. Donald R. Calvert, former director of the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center, and Robert Dantona, a specialist in the education of deaf-blind children, will supervise setting up the centers through the newly-organized Project Centers Branch of the Division.

Census of the Deaf

Plans for a national census of deaf persons will be designed under a grant awarded by the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the National Association of the Deaf. The Association expects to complete the census design by January 1969. The census is scheduled for 1970; the last census of the deaf was taken in 1930.

The design will provide for the collection of data in the following areas: (1) demographic and social factors, such as age, sex, type of dwelling, family composition and mobility; (2) hearing loss and communication skills, including cause of deafness, age at onset, communication methods, and hearing impairment of other family members; (3) work experience, such as vocational training, occupational and career history, labor-force status, income, and career aspiration; and (4) job-related activities, such as participation in trade unions and associations.

The planning activities—costing \$20,507, of which SRS will furnish \$14,507—will be directed by Jerome D. Schein, Stanley K. Bigman, and Augustine Gentile of the National Association of the Deaf. Donald A. Harrington, L. Deno Reed, and Boyce Williams of SRS

will serve as advisers to the project, with Reed as the project monitor.

Workshop Contracts

The National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs (NASWHP) has launched a nine-month study on obtaining major contracts from the federal government and industry for workshops for the handicapped with the assistance of a grant of \$14,980 from the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Contracts with the federal government and with major industries are needed by the workshops if they are to provide training and employment at suitable oc-

cupations for an increasing number of handicapped clients, Antonio C. Suazo, Executive Director of NASWHP, explained. The work is needed on a national scale in order to provide for a steady flow of work.

The study to help the workshops expand and improve their work programs has three objectives, Mr. Suazo said. The first is to analyze the experiences of a central contracting service for sheltered workshops as is now being provided in Chicago, California, Ohio, and Florida. The second is to evaluate the effectiveness of current contract arrangements from the standpoint of both the industries contracting work and the handicapped clients employed. The third objective is to develop a plan for securing and managing national contracts for the workshops.

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action, of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011. A local office is maintained at 711 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

